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GOOD-NIGHT WISHES.

A blessing on my babes to-night,
A blessing on their mother;
A blessing on my kinsmen light,
Each loving friend and brother.

A blessing on the toiler's rest;
The over-worn and weary;
The desolate and comfortless,
To whom the earth is dreary.

A blessing on the lad, to-night;
A blessing on the hoary;
The maiden clad in beauty bright,
The young man in his glory.

A blessing on my fellow race,
Of every clime and nation;
May they partake his saving grace
Who died for our salvation.

If any man have wrought me wrong;
Still blessings be upon him;
May I in love to him be strong,
Till charity have won him.

Thy blessings on me, from of old.
My God! I cannot number;
I wrap me in thy ample fold,
And sink in trustful slumber.

SHIPWRECKED.

It was one of those bright and beautiful days in the month of October, when old Summer, with his fervid heat, seems loth to leave us, and lingers yet for a few days, until his forces are gradually lessened by the cooling winds of Autumn.

At some distance from the business haunts of the thriving city of San Francisco, which borders upon the bay of the same name, with her thousands of struggling humanity, may be seen the beautiful grounds and green parks of Captain William Woodwane, a rich and retired sea captain.

After spending many years upon the briny deep, he determined to give up hiscalling, as he was now rich, dispose of his vessels, and enjoy these hard-earned pleasures in his mellow old age. Having lost his wife, a beautiful and accomplished woman, some eight years before, he was now left with only one to comfort him in his declining years.

Maud was the only living child, and was a perfect image of her mother, now passed from earthly view, with eyes of a dark brown that one could never look into and never be able to sound their depths; hair of dark chestnut, that flowed in sunny ringlets about a fair and classic brow, and a form and face that might well be envied by many a fair one.

Capt. Frederick Goodwin was a young and accomplished seaman, having not yet reached the age of twenty-five; but from the serious brow and streaks of gray in those locks, you would suppose him to be fully ten years older. With eyes of that peculiar gray that at once show strength and determination of character, dark and curling hair shading a broad and expansive forehead, giving evidence of intellect; combine with these a firm and expressive mouth and chin, broad shoulders, well developed form, and standing full six feet in height, he was indeed fit to be the guardian of the human freight placed under his charge.

Such were the young people of whom I shall write.

During Capt. Goodwin's short visit in that city, having seen Miss Woodwane at a private reception, he was pleased and at once captivated. It was plainly a case of love at first sight. And the object of this passion? How was it with her? She saw this noble looking stranger, and was at once pleased with his bearing. After an introduction, given by their kind host, they were left to chat together until the evening had finally worn away, and it was time to depart. By this time these two young people had become the best of friends, and a cordial invitation was extended to the captain from both the young lady and her father to call on the following Wednesday afternoon. It was of course accepted.

He continued his calls for some time, until at last it was whispered through society's circles that Miss Maud Woodwane and Captain Fred Goodwin were engaged.

It was a cool and yet pleasant day in October. The birds in the groves were singing their farewell songs to Summer, but in the beautiful parks of Captain Woodwane they seemed to carol their sweetest songs; for a great event was about to happen.

One of the most brilliant marriages that had ever been heard of this side of the continent was to take place ere many hours passed. Everyone seemed to be astir with renewed energy in the mansion upon the hill. The invitations to this grand event were beautifully gotten up, and all who were fortunate enough to receive one were expecting something grand; in this they were not disappointed, for the rich and generous old gentleman had prepared sumptuously for the occasion, and he was noted for the grand dinners and other entertainments that took place under his hospitable roof.

The guests at last arrived, and at four o'clock the bridal party entered the spacious parlors that were filled with many friends. They were a handsome couple. The ceremony over, they left the parental roof, and, with many friends, went upon the tiny steam yacht "Victor," the private boat of Captain Woodwane. All paid a short visit to the large and elegant steamship of Captain Goodwin, which for a time was to be the home of the bride.

Gaily decked with streamers and bunting, and amid a salute from her guns, they passed upon her decks, where, after a pleasant hour of enjoyment, all departed for the shore, and night settled down quietly over the bay and city.

It was a bright and beautiful morning on which the "Ocean Bird" was to spread her white wings and sail for the distant port of Liverpool. Now could be heard the merry "heave-ho!" of the seamen, mingled with the noise of the rattling chains, and the anchor slowly ascended from its muddy bed to its accustomed place. Flags were floating to the breeze, the smoke poured out black clouds, the water foamed and boiled as she slowly and majestically swung about, setting her prow for the head of the bay. She was a floating palace—without, probably dark and gloomy to the eye; but within, all was brightness and gayity. She was manned by as good and bold a crew as ever trod a plank, with a generous and noble-hearted captain.

How bright and beautiful were the waters as her sharp prow cut through them, and they were hurled aside by the graceful lines of her huge hull! first they were of a bright green; gradually this deepened into a darker hue; then they changed altogether and became a dark blue.

Happy and light of heart were the passengers. They had caught some inspiration from this beautiful day, and were engaged in merry songs and laughter. The city gradually faded from sight, and at last was lost. As they floated smoothly along, the scene grew brighter and more beautiful along the banks. Here was a farmhouse, with its several outbuildings, all surrounded by large and shady trees, and the cattle peacefully grazing in the fields beyond, while everhead could be seen a flock of crows cawing continuously as they wheeled in circles over the corn-fields. A forest in the distance covering the sides of a mountain, and extending away at last into the blue and empty air, while dotting the whole of the rippling surface of the bay could be seen crafts of all nations.

Now a fishing smack passed under her bow, bowling merrily along upon its course. A large schooner was moving slowly up the bay, towed along by a tiny tug. They were passing through the "Golden Gate," one of nature's greatest and grandest freaks. Anon they were beyond the head of the bay, and were passing the lighthouse. The land gradually faded away into long banks of blue clouds.

At last they were in the calm Pacific, with her mild and balmy breezes, her cloudless skies above the blue waters below. This gayity continued from day to day. On the morrow they expected to weather the stormy cape. And night settled down upon them, leaving all in peace and happiness, with nothing to disturb their calm slumbers.

The morning broke clear and beautiful, with not a cloud to obscure the blue heavens. It was a warm and lovely day; even the most feeble had ventured from their berths to behold this beautiful scene. But as the day wore on, a cloud was seen in the offing. At first it was only a small, white spot; then another rose, to be followed by still another; they seemed to be hurrying together until they had combined into one large and widely-extended mass, which rolled along, blackening and enlarging until it covered the whole heavens.

A breeze sprang up, lashing the waves into frothy foam; the white caps were rising, now sinking. Few remained on deck to see the storm which threatened.

The waves were tossing and tumbling, driving the sleet and rain with great violence against the deck and rigging. The sea grew more boisterous as the night advanced. At eight bells the wind was blowing a hurricane. The ship plunged to and fro, as she bravely breasted the angry waters. Now, as she rode upon the crest of an enormous wave, her stern sank, and she seemed slipping backward, down—but as the wave broke under her, she rushed madly forward into the trough of the sea.

She trembled and quivered like some dumb creature in agony, as the waves broke over her, deluging her decks, and seeming about to engulf her. But she still rode upon the crest of another.

What was that? A bell? Yes, it sounded again! By some chance the tongue of her watch-bell had become unfastened, and it struck her resounding sides with a dull and hollow sound, startling everybody with its wierd and hollow clanging, as the ship rolled in the trough of the sea. Dolefully and sadly it pealed out upon the waters, with the chilling and almost human words, "Your Knell! Your Knell!" filling the minds of the passengers with horror and dismay.

What was that dull roar? Was it not the beat of the surf? The man upon the look-out shouted—

"Port your helm! For your life, or you are lost! The breakers! The breakers!"

Too late! In another instant her keel grated the rocks, and with a fierce lunge she struck. She quivered and trembled from bow to stern.

Then the panic was fierce and wild; Frightened men, women and children rushing madly here and there in their fear, while above all could be heard the wild roar and beat of the surf upon a rock-bound shore.

Above the roar and din could be heard the noble shouts of command.

"Keep the guns booming! Men, stand firm to the boats! Let no one of us enter until the women and children are safe!"

Then did they show their true and noble hearts. The boats were lowered, but the sea was so wild that they were, one after the other, instantly swamped, and with shrieks and groans the poor wretches sank to their watery graves.

The ship was sinking slowly. Her fires were out—she had passed the last water line.

The remaining passengers, affrighted, were huddled together upon the upper deck. The waters had reached them. Some, braver than the others, were trusting themselves upon spars and doors—with anything, so as to reach the wished-for shore. They felt the chilling waves gradually creeping under their feet, hungrily reaching up with their horrid jaws to grasp them, determined not to be cheated out of their prey. There were only five left—the sea had claimed the rest. These clung to the rigging with the tenacity of despair, and as a large and mighty billow came rolling toward them, as it reached them and swept them from their hold upon its crest, with a last despairing shriek two were swept away and lost.

Out of the two hundred souls upon this noble ship, only the mate, lashed to a gun, and the captain and his wife were left. The wind, whistling through the broken masts and cordage, seemed to play the prelude to their "Wedding March to Heaven." With a last dull boom, the ship sank to its final resting-place.

What was that upon the beach yonder, half buried in the sand? A spar and a human figure? Yes, it was that of a man. A woman clung closely to him. 'Twas the brave commander and his beautiful bride. Her arms were about his neck, and a sad, sweet smile upon those pale, cold lips. One of his hands still grasped the spar. With the other he held her close. Together, hand in hand, their spirits had ascended to the bridal feast.

In Scripture the drunkard's style begins in lawlessness, proceeds in unprofitableness, ends in misery; and all shut up in that denomination of his pedigree. A son of Belial.

They who are ignorantly devoted to the mere ceremonies of religion here fallen into thick darkness; but they are in still thicker gloom who are solely attached to fruitless speculations.

Hand Organ Music.

"The popular taste just now seeems to run more to light and comic than to serious and sentimental music," said Mr. Taylor, America's only hand-organ maker, pressing down the ashes in his pipe bowl and meditatively giving a twist to the nearest crank, which brought forth a protesting yowl from the instrument. "But, of course," he continued, "when they get their musical cargoes by the hand-organ line, they have to take them mixed. We put up the tunes in assorted lots, as you may say. For spring styles just now, the principal choice seem to be selections from the 'Pirates of Penzance,' Ed. Harrigan's airs, 'The Pitcher of Beer' and 'The Jumping Jack;" airs from 'Fatinitiza,' and a variety of jigs, reels and waltzes. What are we doing from the 'Pirates?' Well, the opening chorus, the second chorus from the policemen, and the aria of the General's daughter. Published? Well, I believe some of the 'Pirates' music is published, but I'm not certain. It isn't necessary for us to wait until music is printed to get it on our cylinders. I can listen to a piece of music once and write it out afterward correctly, without it is terribly complicated. But the 'Pirate' is weak, viewed from the hand-organ standpoint. It lacks taking airs, melodies such as 'Pinafore' was rich in, things that everybody gets to know and that the children sing. We had a great rush on 'Pinafore' airs last season, but now they are never called for. I only make organ barrels, or cylinders, to order, and the person ordering picks out for himself the tunes he wants put on; so there is no regularity about the arrangment, and no two are alike. As I said the demand this year is lively for music more than ever before, but still there are some serious tunes that hang on well. 'Silver Threads Among the Gold' is one of them, and the 'Sweet By and By' will always be good in the West and through Connecticut. Some of Moody and Sankey's tunes are good to have in working the rural districts, particularly the sort of lively ones, such as 'Where is My Boy No-night?' and 'Hold the Fort' is a good, steady stand-by. An operatic air, one from some old, good, standard opera is always well to throw in.

"Negro minstrel airs are very seldom called for now. That sort of music seems to have in a great measure died out, and it's a pity, for some of the sweetest purely American music was written for the burnt-cork brethern. I have a good deal to do putting in old country songs, German and Italian, generally, that people come and whistle or sing to me for the purpose of getting them set up. But the popular favorites, you may say, for the coming season, those which you will hear on more organs than any others, will be the 'Jumping Jack' and 'Pitcher of Beer.' "No, I don't make a great many instruments. I can turn out about two a week, if I want to, but the demand is limited, and most of my work is in repairing and making new cylinders. A cylinder with eight or nine tunes for hand organs cost from $32 to $40, and for parlor and sideshow organs from $33 to $100, according to size. The score of instruments you see about you all belong to individual owners who are having something done to them. The large ones come from the carousel sat Jones' Woods, Coney Island and some other places of summer resort. I don't hire out any organs, but there is an Italian on Baxter street who rents out a dozen or more during the season. I never tried that, but I did try once selling hand organs on the installment plan. It didn't pay. Organs are too light and handy to get away with."

Roses.

It is not known from what country the rose first came, but it has been common from the earliest period. The variety of this beautiful flower is infinite, and the study of the various kinds forms one of the charms of botanty. There are several wild kinds in the United States, among which are the prairie or Michigan rose, blooming in July, and from which some of the cultivated pink roses have descended. There is also the dwarf rose, so called, which blooms from May to July; the swamp rose, found usually in damp ground, and which blooms from June to September, and the early wild rose. The Cherokee rose, much used in the Southern States for hedges, was originally brought to this country from China. Among the cultivated roses, the red French or Provence rose is fine and attractive. It was brought to France from Syria in the days of the Crusades. The familiar and luxuriant cabbage rose came from the Caucasus, and the Denmark rose from Damascus. The poetical moss-rose was first brought to England from Holland; the yellow rose from Persia. With us the rose is valuable for its ordinary fragrance and beauty, but in the East it is a source of valuable manufacture, and is valued for the the perfumes or oil extracted from it. The ottar of roses is an oil distilled from the petals or flower leaves of roses, and is produced in India and Turkey, some also being made in the South of France. It requires 4000 pounds of rose leaves to make one pound of ottar of roses, hence the great cost of this article, very little, if any, of which ever reaches this country in an unadulterated state. Damask and musk roses are chiefly used for the production of their delightful perfume.

A Noisy Joke.

A faithful night watchman in a Sacramento warehouse was recently made the victim of a practical joke. Six alarm clocks were locked up in the drawers of six desks along the wall. They were so arranged that the first should begin the racket about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the others to chime in intervals of a half hour each. At the appointed time, as the watchman was resting his feet upon the stove, the heretofore noiseless little instrument in one of the drawers fairly turned itself loose with a noise resembling the ringing of half a dozen door-bells mingled with the roar of a steam engine. The startled watchman sprang to his feet and rushed to the windows, but, gazing out, could see nothing, and again taking his seat, was beginning to imagine he had been mistaken, when clock No. 2 went through a like performance. This time the location was suspected, but the cause not understood. When No. 3 began there was new cause for wonder, as the noise had changed from one desk to another. The matter now became too perplexing for rest, and No. 4 and No. 5 were listened to with equal astonishment. When the last one had ended the night's entertainment the joke was seen:

EXPERIMENT shows that with Early Rose potatoes the smallest amount of seed in the hill yields the best crop.

Safety in Thunder Storms.

The safest place in a thunder-storm is the interior of an iron building, or of a house well provided with lightning rods. As to what meets the latter condition, it is sufficient to say that the application of lightning rods is a matter demanding the exercise of expert knowledge and judgment, and intelligent apprehension of the law of electricity. Experience has shown that it is not safe to trust to an ignorant person the decision as to the quantity and location or arrangement of lightning rods for any building what so ever. Under ordinary circumstances, in a house without any rods, or with rods improperly adjusted, the safest position is a horizontal one, in the middle of a room, upon a feather bed elevated above the floor. An iron bed-stead, however, furnishes a perfectly safe position, and a wooden bedstead may be made a safe place of refuge by attaching metallic wires to the corner posts, and connecting them all together by other wires running from one to the other around the bed In these circumstances, a discharge of lightning is provided with an easy path in any direction, either vertical or horizontal, and no injury can ensue to a person lying upon, such a bedstead. Number nine annealed iron wire or a small copper or brass wire may be conveniently and effectually used in this way; or strips of sheet-metal may be tacked on. Nails, bell-wires, stove funnels and other metals in buildings present an interrupted path for lightning. It is especially dangerous therefore, to assume a position between two detached lines or masses of conducting matter. For example, a person has been killed by lightning while seated in a chair with his head leaning against a bell knob; in another instance, a man was killed by a discharge of lightning, which passed from a socalled lightning rod on the outside of the wall to the quicksilver on the back of the mirror, in front of which he was standing; thence through him into the floor, and to a stove pipe in the next lower story. Positions near windows, doors, and fire places are to be avoided as particularly dangerous. Out of doors the safest position is flat upon the ground, away from any tree or other elevated object. Thoroughly wet clothing is a partial conductor, and gives increased security to the wearer. An umbrella with an iron or steel shaft, having attached to the handle a metallic chain or flexible wire cord long enough to trail upon the ground, would protect the person carrying it. Farmers might easily arm their wagons with wires in a manner similar to that already suggested for a bedstead, or they can fasten a wire on a long handled pitch fork or rake, and then hold it vertically, with one end in the ground and thus secure protection. The interior of a barn containing new hay or grain, is a very dangerous place in a thunder storm, and such building need lightning rods of the most complete and perfect description.

Niagara in India.

Colonel Haig, in his account of his journey to discover the best road to Judgalpoor in the Bastor county, thus describes the falls of Indravati, which must very nearly come up to those of Niagara: "The falls are certainly one of the grandest sights in India, though from their inaccessible position few will ever see them. The river was in flood within ten feet (according to the people on its banks) of its extreme height. About four miles above the falls (which are a mile above the village of Chitrakot) the Indravati is joined by the Narnagi, a river about three-fourths it size. "The united waters of the two, swollen by the heavy rains to a volume which I reckoned at about thirty million cubic yards per hour descend perpendicularly a height of ninety-four feet over a ledge of sand-stone rocks, about five hundred yards in length, and slightly curved in at a place at one end, so as to give the fall something of a horse-shoe shape. The rich coloring of the water, varying from a redish brown at the crest of the falls to a brilliant ochre, where more broken in its descent, adds much to the beauty of the sight. The lower part of the fall is hidden by the clouds of spray, and in damp weather, immediately after a shower, when the air is loaded with moisture, these rise even higher than the crest of the falls, fill the whole chasm below, and even hide the country on the opposite bank from view, disclosing only at intervals the final plunge of the immense mass of water into the gulf beneath; the scene then becomes one of the wildest and grandest imaginable.

Business Maxims.

Choose the kind of business you understand.

Capital is positively required in business, even if you have real estate outside and credit ever so good.

One kind of business is as much as a man can manage successfully. Investments on the outside do not generally pay, especially if you require the money in your business.

Buy cautiously and just what you want, and do not be persuaded to purchase what you do not need; if you do you will soon want what you can't buy.

Insure your stock; insure your store; insure your dwelling, if you have one. If the rate is high it is only because the risk is great, and of course you should not take the risk yourself. A business that will not pay for insuring will not justify running.

Sell to good, responsible parties only. Sell on a specified time, and when your money is due demand it; do not let the account stand without note or interest for an indefinite period.

Sell at a reasonable profit and never misrepresent to effect a sale.

Live within your income; keep your business to yourself; have patience, and you will succeed.

Competition is the life of trade, but in trying to run your competitors out of business, be careful you do not run yourself out.

A Nice Dinner.

A lady guest at a Baltimore hotel last week decided to have a nice little dinner all by herself, and here is what she called for, served in courses: Soup, baked shad stuffed, boiled mutton and caper sauce, chicken with egg sauce, turkey with parsley sauce, spring lamb and mint sauce, roast veal, stewed kidneys with champagne sauce, chicken pie in country style, cold veal, cold mutton, mashed potatoes, spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbage, apple pie, rhubarb pie, punch cake, sponge cake, baked tapioca pudding, vanilla ice-cream, English walnuts, crackers, rice snow-balls with cream, apples, coffee.

The Far West.

Old Dr. Potts, of San Francisco, and who is an enthusiast in his profession, is the originator of the theory that much disease is transmitted to human beings through eating the flesh of immature animals, such as calves, in the early spring. The doctor maintains that young animals, in their inexperience, eat greedily of certain noxious weeds, and that the poison thereby assimilated is transferred to the blood of the consumer of the animal's flesh. As this assertion was disputed by some of his contemporary M. D.'s, Dr. Potts determined to make some useful experiments before giving to the world his discovery. He accordingly purchased a six-months' calf—one of the kind that appear to be built on stilts—and, as the doctor had no back yard to speak of, he had the brevet cow placed in the cellar, where he proposed to mix the weeds in question among its food for a few days prior to its being converted into test cutlets, so to speak. The China boy was bribed not to mention the calf's presence to the other members of the household, who, it happened, had been absent while the quadruped was being secretly let down through the coal-hole by the butcher. To prevent its bleating the doctor had placed a stout leather muzzle on its nose.

That night the doctor was awakened by Mrs. Potts, who sat up in bed and gasped in a horror-stricken voice: "Gracious heavens! Archibald, don't you hear that singular noise down stairs?"

The calf had evidently gotten the muzzle about half off, and was making a peculiar sound, resembling a small foghorn tortured by remorse, but Old Potts stammered out that he couldn't hear anything in particular.

"Not I ear anything, Dr. Potts? Are you deaf? Just listen to that! It's perfectly blood-curdling."

"Perhaps it's rats," hazarded the miserable physician.

"Rats, Dr. Potts! Are you insane? Did you ever hear rats wailing like a lost soul in purgatory?"

"Well, not exactly like it," said the doctor, soothingly, "but perhaps—"

"I can't stand it a moment longer. I shall go wild if you don't go down and see what's the matter. It's my belief that burglars are trying to murder Ah Wrong."

"Well, my dear, if you insist I'll—"

But just then there came a sudden jerk at the bell and a terrible hammering at the front door. The doctor put up the window and beheld a delegation of about fifty half-dressed neighbors with four police officers in their midst.

"Is he dead yet?" said one of the crowd, as the doctor poked his head out.

"Is who dead?" said the latter much astonished.

"Why, your brother, down there in the cellar. Didn't you tell us your brother had made a big strike in stocks, and was coming to stay with you this week?" asked Didimus, the doctor's next-door neighbor.

"Why, yes? What of it?"

"You cold-blooded villain. Do you suppose no one heard you murdering him in the cellar just now? By Jove, he is not dead yet—he's groaning still. Just listen!"

"If you don't lemme in I'll bust the door down!" said one of the police.

"Oh, Archibald! to think you should turn out to be a murderer!" gasped Mrs. Potts, going into hysterics.

Old Potts was too mad to utter a word. He just walked down stairs in his night-cap, admitted the whole crowd, conducted it to the cellar stairs, handed the policeman a candle, and told him to go ahead. He then went up stairs and awaited results.

Of course the calf made a break for the light as soon as it saw it. The big officer holding it was upset by a terrible butt in the stomach, the candle went out, and, amid the rattling of the coal and the unearthly yells of the crowd, the cellar began to vomit forth hatless, grimy, and disgusted men.

When they had all gone, Old Potts quietly descended, locked the house up again, tied a sponge full of chloroform round the calf's nose, resuscitated Mrs. P., and then returned gloomily to his dreams of science. Thus ended one of the most interesting incidents of pioneer life in the far West.

About Dinners.

"A man should, if he die having accepted an invitation to dinner, leave his executors in solemn charge to fill his place," said Sidney Smith in that vein of burlesque solemnity with which his ample wit draped all trifles. And the absurdity contains a truth. Dinners are so carefully measured; they are so important to host and hostess; they are the results of so much care and thought, that every one is socially bound to remember the engagement and keep it with punctuality. If illness or necessary absence from town cause the invitee to regret, after having accepted, a note in the first person should inform the hostess at the earliest possible moment, that she may invite somebody to fill the place. Invitations to dinners in New York, in the gay season, are sent out a fortnight in advance, and should be answered quickly and positively. Never hint at any contingency, but give your hostess the simple assurance that you will come or that you will not come. Never say that you "would come if so and so." Never attempt to give a dinner unless you are sure of your cook and your waiter—that both are very good (unless you give your dinner a la Russe and order everything from a restaurant. These are not the best dinners. The dishes are apt to be cold, greasy and poor unless you have the very best restaurant in the world at hand). The best dinners are those given by excellent housekeepers, whose domestic service is perfect, who have a cook who is famous for individual dishes and with a waiter who is at home and who can call in, if he needs them, some men to help him. The American habit of hiring the same waiters who have just served at a neighbor's house led to a very curious mistake from a foreign nobleman. Looking at a well-known old black man, who used to serve at all the dinners, he remarked: "What a very singular resemblance the colored race bear to each other. Now I could swear I had seen your butler at every dinner I have eaten in New York." This habit of hiring a "set of retainers" had never occurred to the nobleman. "The little dinners" therefore, of eight or ten, cooked in the house, served by the servants of the family, simple and short dinners are the most agreeable, the most flattering as attentions, and require, if given often, a far greater care and expenditure of thought than the one splendid show dinner.

How to Write Well.

We believe that the whole of our method is a mistake, and there is no single system of *mecanique* for writing, and that a child belonging to the educated classes would be taught much better and more easily if, after being once enabled to make and recognize written letters, it were let alone, and chidden or praised not for its method, but for the result. Let the boy hold his pen as he likes, and write at the pace he likes—hurry, of course, being discouraged—but insist, strenuously and persitently, that his copy shall be legible, shall be clean, and shall approach the good copy set before him, namely, a well-written letter, not a rubishy text on a single line, written as nobody but a writing master ever did or ever will write till the world's end. He will make a muddle at first, but he will soon make a passable imitation of his copy, and ultimately develop a characteristic and strong hand, which may be good or bad, but will not be either meaningless, undecided or eligible. The boy's hand will alter, of course, very greatly as he grows older. It may alter at eleven, because it is at that age that the range of the eye is fixed, and short sight betrays itself; and it will alter at seventeen, because then the system of taking notes at lecture, which ruins most hands, will have cramped and temporarily spoiled the writing, but the character will form itself again, and will never be deficient in clearness and decision. The idea that it is to be clear will have stamped itself, and confidence will not have been destroyed by worrying little rules about attitude and angle and slope, which the very irritation of the pupils ought to convince the teachers are, from some personal peculiarity, inapplicable. The lad will write, as he does anything else that he cares to do, as well as he can, and with a certain efficiency and speed. Almost every letter he gets will give him some assistance, and the master's remonstrance on his illegibility will be attended, to like any other caution given in the curriculum.

An Australian Opossum.

The tree was a large one. Its bark was smooth like glass. Cutting a notch in the bark, and embracing as much of the huge trunk as possible with his arms, the black fellow mounted the height of the step, then, standing with his toe in the notch, with his tomahawk he proceeded to cut another, about the height of his waist, which he also ascended, keeping his body flat to the tree. Step by step he gradually rose looking like a fly walking up a window-pane, until he reached the first fork, nearly forty feet above the ground. A sudden twist enabled him to surmount this difficulty, after which he walked among the branches with the activity of a monkey. Selecting one with a hole in it, he dropped two or three small stones which he had carried up with him down the hollow, listening intently as they rumbled down the pipe. They all stopped at a particular place. Descending to the spot Stick-in-the-mud cut into the hollow, and, inserting his hand, drew forth a large opossum, its eyes blinking in the daylight. A few knocks against the the tree deprived it of life, and throwing it down, its captor descended, grinning from ear to ear his appreciation of the white fellow's compliments as to his dexterity. Blacks never move without a firestick; and soon the opossum, divested of its fur, was roasting on a fire, emitting a most inviting odor under the circumstances. It makes Stick-in-the-mud, who has only lately despatched an immense meal, hungry again; and John has some difficulty in persuading him not to seize the half-roasted creature and bite out a piece. The black fellow looks astonished; the prohibition is quite against the customs of his race; however, he gives in, contenting himself by throwing the entrails on the fire for a moment, and soon, to his guest's horror, he commenced dispatching yards of the scarcely warmed intestines, at the conclusion of which operation his face presented a sickening spectacle.

Fifty Cents' Worth.

Jamie Welch, a bold teamster, living in Detroit, was sitting on his doorstep the other evening when along came a stranger who picked up something from the walk.

"Was it a hair pin ye fouud at my door?" demanded Mr. Welch.

"I never bend my back for less than fifty cents," was the reply, as the stranger tossed the coin in the air.

"It rolled from me pocket, and I'm much obleeged that ye found it," said Jamie, as he put on a smile.

"You can't foll no fifty cents out of this chicken," was the answer, as the man moved on.

Mr. Welch followed him, and argued and flattered, and when that wouldn't do, he put his fists at work and hammered the finder until he gave up the coin. When he returned home and told his wife she claimed half, and there was a family row which brought an officer and an arrest.

"Where's the money?" asked the court, after the story had been told.

The prisoner handed it over, and after it had been inspected his honor said:

"It's the worst counterfeit I ever saw!"

"What! is she bogus?" exclaimed Jamie.

"She are. It's more than half lead."

"And I was fool enough to have two fights and get myself run in for the sake of this old sham!" groaned the prisoner, as he flung it on the floor

"You were, and I must punish you."

"Go ahead, judge; I'm deserving of all you can pile on. I'm the biggest fool in America, and I might as well be in prison as out!"

"I'll say ten dollars or sixty days."

"That's little enough. Is the performance over?"

"It is."

"So am I. I've no money, and so I shall go up. If my wife comes crying around tell her I've hired out to a circus as the big fool, and that I won't be home for two months."

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.—An exchange tells of a man who plants, two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a new hill of corn every fifteenth row, each way. And this is the reason: If the weather becomes dry after the filling time, the silk and tassels both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassels do not recover. Then for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears so common in corn crops, are caused by the want of pollen, and he has known ears to double their size in this filling.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24., 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1 25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Centennial Sunday School services on Sunday evening. Exercises will consist of addrisses and singing.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning German.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., Lold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Official Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W....	W C Heinle.....	"
" W W....	Wm Harper.....	"
Milesburg.....	Frank E Bible	Milesburg
Unionville.....	P J McDonnell,	Unionville
Howard	A J Gardner.....	Howard
Philipsburg.....	C G Herlinger....	Philipsb'g
Millheim.....	J H Reifsnyder...	Millheim
Benner.....	Uriah Stover....	Bellefonte
Boggs.....	Jas A McClain...	Milesburg
Burnside.....	Wm Hepple.....	Pine Glenn
College.....	Sam'l Gilliland..	Boalsburg
Curtin.....	David Delong...	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.....	Dan Driebelbis..	State Col.
" N. P.....	O M Sheets.....	Stormstown
Gregg.....	L M Rishel.....	Spring Mills
Haines.....	George Keister,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon.....	John Ward.....	Stormsto'n
Harris.....	Sam'l Ishler.....	Boalsburg
Howard.....	David Tanyer....	Howard
Huston.....	H G Chronister..	Martha
Liberty.....	W H Gardner....	Blanchard
Marion.....	John Hoy, Jr.....	Walker
Miles.....	Sam'l K Faust....	Millheim
Patton.....	G W Rumberger..	Fillmore
Penn.....	W F Smith.....	Millheim
Potter, N. P.....	D F Luse.....	Centre Hall
" S. P.....	G W Spangler....	Tusseyv'e
Rush.....	William Cullen....	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe.....	John G Uzzle....	Snow Shoe
Spring.....	E C Wood.....	Bellefonte
Taylor.....	Samuel Hoover...	Fowler
Union.....	J S Fredericks...	Fleming
Walker.....	Samuel Decker...	Zion
Worth.....	G R Williams.....	P't Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Neal Dow Heads the Ticket with an Ohio Man at the Tail.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—At the prohibition national convention held here to day, there were present 142 delegates. For candidate for president Neal Dow, of Maine, was nominated by acclamation, and for vice president A. M. Thompson, of Westerville, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA has reason to feel proud of her list of actual and possible Democratic candidates for President. It is doubtful whether any other state in the Union can trot out five such acceptable, good and great men as Gen. Hancock, Judge Black, Senator Wallace, Speaker Randall and Judge Trunkey. Any one of them is by much the superior of Garfield in everything that goes into the make up of Presidential timber. Don't you think so too, dear Republican friends?

If Garfield's vote throughout Ohio sinks as much in proportion to the whole vote as it did in his congressional district when last he was a candidate, he will lose the Buckeye state by forty thousand majority against him.

HANCOCK!!!

Three Hundred Thousand Cheers!!!

The Old Keystone To The World, Greeting!!

The Brave General, The Great Statesman, The Pure Man, Pennsylvania's Favorite Son Will Be The Next President of the United States;

To-day at 2 o'clock P. M., the Cincinnati Convention nominated Gen. Hancock for President of the United States on the 2nd ballot. The first ballot was had yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. The following is the result of the two ballots:

FIRST BALLOT.

Hancock	171	Morrison	62
Bayard	163½	Hendricks	49½
Payne	81	Tilden	38
Thurman	68½	Scattering	37
Field	65		

SECOND BALLOT.

Hancock	705	Bayard	2
Hendricks	30	Tilden	1

Evidently Mr. Arthur was not nominated for Vice President upon the recommendations of President Hayes or Secretary Sherman, nor yet for any real or supposed merit of his own but solely to please "the proud and lordly Conkling." Hayes and Sherman ought to know as much of Arthur as any body, and they do give their opinion of him in language quite unmistakable, as the following extracts from their letters will show:

"You have made the costum house a centre of partisan political management."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in order that the office may be honestly administered."

—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January* 21, 1876.

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1876.

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—*Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1876.

One of the most urgent demands of our timeis a system of education which shall train the young to apply their school learning. At the Pennsylvania State College practical instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Zoology, Mechanist, Chemistry, etc; is given, and thus theory in the class room is applied and enforced by experience in the field and laboratory. Spring session opens April 9th. For catalogue and full information address the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa. tf

Gen. Garfield is a handy man to have about. He can preach, pray, fight, legislate, teach school, build a barn, plow, cradle, and most anything else that's useful.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

Sort of Jack of all trades, eh? Tell you though, Cornelius, what he can't do. *He can't be elected President of these United States.*

Polygamy Must Go.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—The territorial democratic committee adopted a resolution declaring it to be the solemn duty of the government to provide and enforce a law for the suppression of polygamy, and their delegate to Cincinnati, Allen G. Campbell, will urge its insertion in the democratic national platform.

Garfield made a speech at Washington the other day in which he said a great deal of war but not one moved of how he got so innocently mixed up with Credit Mobilier, and other disreputable transactions. James, it will not do to ignore the matter thus. Speak out. The people want to hear from you.

A CANVASS of the delegates to Cincinnati by the New York *Herald* shows 185 for Tilden, 117 for Bayard, 68 for Seymour, 84 for Hancock, 67 for Thurman, 44 for Field, 37 for Hendricks and the remaining few scattered among other candidates.

[From the New York Sun.]

A LOOK AT SOME FIGURES.

It may now be instructive to take a look at some figures which bear upon the coming election. The whole number of electoral votes is 369, of which 231 are cast by the Northern States, and 138 by the Southern. The number necessary to the choice of the President is 185.

As against Garfield, it is not too much to say that any strong, fair, acceptable Democratic candidate could get the entire 138 votes of the Southern States. Indeed, no Republican believes otherwise, or even pretends to to the contrary. With these 138 votes, the Democratic candidate would require 47 in the Northern States to give him the 185 which are requisite to an election.

Where could an acceptable Democratic candidate look, with a reasonable degree of certainty, for these 47 Northern votes? Here are four States that went for Tilden and Hendricks in 1879, when both political parties did their very best:

New York	35	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	Indiana	15
Total			65

It will be perceived that if the Democratic candidate could carry New York and Indiana, they would give him 50 votes, or three more than the needed 47. Precisely the same result would follow if he could carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, though he lost Indiana. But it will be seen that even if he could obtain the 30 votes of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, he would be 17 short of the needed 47. Therefore he must carry New York, or make up for its loss by get ting the votes of some other Northern State or States.

Let us examine the Republican situation. We will deal liberally with the chances of the candidate of that party, and give him the benefit of all doubts.

Of course Garfield will not get a vote in the South, and his reliance must rest wholly upon the 231 votes of the North. We will first deduct from these the 65 votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, which were cast for Tilden and Hendricks. This leaves 166, which is 19 less than the requisite number, 185. But to reach this result we have conceded to the Republicans all the Northern States except the four which went for the Democrats in 1876. Are not the Republicans more likely to lose the States west of the Rocky Mountains than they are to get their 19 votes in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, or Indiana? And are there not States clustering around the upper lakes which the Republicans hold by very slender ties?

WHAT GARFIETD MUST EXPLAIN.

The Record That Garffield Must Meet and Justify or Avoid.

From the New York Herald, Ind.

What is charged is that he had Credit Mobilier stock to the amount of two thousand dollars; that he never paid nor expected to pay a cent for it; that the dividends on other stock which went with it were so enormous that they paid for the Credit Mobilier stock and left a surplus of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars which was paid over to Mr. Garfield, making the actual bribe two thousand dollars of stock which cost him nothing and the surplus which he received on money. When the exposure came he threw up and repudiated his stock; but had there been no exposure he might have retained it. His acceptance of the surplus of dividends beyond what was necessary to pay for the stock like an acknowledgment that the stock was his. There must be some better explanation than has yet been presented before the country will think otherwise. We are willing and anxious to see a defense which is not as damaging as original charge. Will any Republican contend that if the three hundred and twenty-nine dollars which Mr. Garfield received from Oakes Ames was a surplus of dividends on his stock he is fit to be President? If as Mr. Garfield tried to have it appear at the time, it was borrowed money, why did he borrow so singular a sum?

The defense put forward for the five thousand dollars received in the De Golyer business is equally lame. It is not denied that he received that sum, but it is asserted that it was a counsel fee. It is not yet shown what service Mr. Garfield rendered to earn it. It was equal to a full year's salary which is earned by many speeches on the floor, much arduous labor in several committees, and many services for his constituents. It is averred that he never made a speech nor did any namable thing for that large counsel fee. If he did, let his friends present a bill of particulars. If they can find nothing to insert in such a bill let them cease prating about a counsel fee, for it will be evident that the money was paid him because he was chairman of the committee on appropriations. We waive the indecorum of taking a counsel fee in the interest of a job for which Mr. Garfield's committee was asked to make appropriations, and simply suggest that a precise statement be made of the services he rendered as counsel. If the list of services proves to be a blank what interpretation will be put on the offer and acceptance of the counsel fee? Mr. Garfield's defence is thus far in such weak and unskilful hands that he should take it up himself.

W. H. Armstrong and John Cessna, both delegates to the late Chicago convention, are reported as saying that it will be harder to carry Pennsylvania with Garfield than with any other candidate who could have been selected, because the people of Pennsylvania cannot be made to believe that Garfield is not a free trader at heart.

Mr. JOHN A. GUNDY, of Union county, is recommended in the Union county papers as a suitable Democratic candidate for Congressman. He is highly spoken of.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., June 19th, 1880.

I will give below a complete summary of the appropriations made by Congress in the thirteen regular annual appropriation bills, and the various deficiency bills that became laws during the session ended Wednesday, together with an approximated totals of other amounts. For its use and completion we must thank Major Robert J. Stevens, the courteous and efficient clerk of the House Committee on appropriations. It is as follows:

Pension bill	$32,404,000,00
Pension Deficiency bill	9,322,999.22
Postoffice Appropriation bill	39,093,420.00
Postoffice Deficiency	1,250,000.00
Military Academy	316,284.38
Fortifications	550,000.00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,184,135.00
Navy	14,405,797.00
Army	26,425,800.00
Indian	4,650,314.20
Indian Deficiency	135,000.00
Legislative, executive and judicial	16,274,223.59
Sundry Civil	22,523,821.20
River and Harbor	8,329,500.00
District of Columbia	1,714,498.67
Agricultural	253,300.00
Regular Deficiency bill	4,577,002.04
Printing Deficiency	350,000.00
House and Senate contingent fund deficiencies	33,012.66
Miscellaneous	2,400,000.00
Total	$186,805,058.40

Speculation as to the coming Cincinnati candidate is useless at the present time. The fact that Tilden holds the balance of power in controlling one-third of the Convention has caused many politicians to change their countenances, and the friends of several candidates look "down in the mouth." I believe that Gen. Hancock has as much strength in the Convention as any one else, but from the lack of leaders to organize and direct it I am afraid it will not amount to much. I think the fight in the Convention before it closes, will be between Hancock, Thurman and Tilden. The personal preference of your correspondent is Hancock, because he has assured to him 138 votes from the South, and would stand more chance of getting the requisite 47 from the North than any of the politicians. He is a conservative and constitutional Democrat.

The Congressional nominations of both parties are being made at a rate which will soon close them out. It is cheering to note that some of the most useless members of the present House are being quietly dropped into that dark and deep obscurity from which they should never have been lifted. CARROLL.

A VALUABLE HOME AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers at private sale his Valuable Home, about one mile north west of Millheim, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

7 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good, new

TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEW BARN,

and all necessary outbuildings, all new and in best condition. It is one of the most convenient and desirable homes in Pennsvalley. For price and terms call on tf H. C. FRANKENBERGER.

MILLHEIM CEMETERY—APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to a law judge of Centre county on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1880, under the act of assembly approved April 29th, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Millheim Cemetery Association," the object of which is to purchase real estate and improve the cemetery for the purposes of sepulture.

CLEMENT DALE,
24-3t Solicitor for Applicants.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of H. G. Smith, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. SMITH,
22-6t Executor.

CENTRAL
State Normal School

(Eighth Normal School District.)
LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., *Principal.*

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access.

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Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

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The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements, and Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

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25 4t 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY
CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS.

Gained 29 lbs. weight in two months.

POWHATTAN C. H., VA., April, 1880.

DR. M. MILTON:

Dear Sir—After having been sick twelve months, and tried the best physicians of the country without doing me the least good, I tried your CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS. When I commenced taking them I caughed almost incessantly, had hemmorrhage, night sweats, etc. I weighed 114 lbs. After taking the Pills two months the cough and night sweats ceased and had no hemorrhages, and weighed 143 lbs.

Yours, respectfully,
FRED. C. DUNN.

Thousands of cases like the above.

The Pills are also a positive cure for chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all Lung and Throat troubles.

TRIAL BOXES, 25 CTS. LARGE BOXES (130 pills) $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with directions. Address

DR. M. MILTON,
21-3m IRVING, N. Y.

PENSIONS! Apply at once, if you have been disabled in the U. S. service. LAW EXPIRES JULY 1st, 1880, FOR ARREARS. PENSIONS INCREASED. Thousands of Pensioners are rated too low. BOUNTY AND NEW DISCHARGES PROCURED. Information freely given. Send stamps for blanks Address, STODDART & CO.
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Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS! Every Soldier disabled in disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. Pensions date back to time of discharge or death of soldier. Claims of all description prosecuted. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Claims filed by attorneys who have since died, or from other causes have ceased to practice, finished without delay. Address, with stamp, H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,
Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box, 592. 21-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore.	9 07 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
" "	Renovo	11 00 a. m
" arr. at Erie		7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	12 20 a. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	7 25 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	6 45 a. m.	
" "	Jersey Shore..	7 15 a. m.	
" arr. at	Williamsport.	7 55 a. m.	
" leaves	Williamsport	11 40 a. m.	
" "	Philadelphia.	3 15 p. m.	
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 10 a. m.	
"	Williamsport	12 20 p. m.	
" arr. at	Harrisburg..	3 40 p. m.	
" "	Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p. m.	
" "	Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.	
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p. m.	
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.	
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a. m.	
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.	
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 45	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 06	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 20	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 20	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 09
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Nos 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.
SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.
LOSE, HARTER & CO.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., is building a large, commodious barn.

—Cherries are rather plenty at five cents a quart.

—Harrisburg has a population of 30,348.

—W. C. Heinle, Esq., made our sanctum radiant with the smiles of his countenance, Friday last. Call again.

—Reading has a population of $43,e 230, and is the third city in population in Pennsylvania.

—The largest clothing store and the best and largest stock of clothing in Centre county can always be found a Lewin's Philadelphia Branch.

—Willis Eisenhuth has taken an agency for Wanamaker & Brown, of the mammoth clothing store in Philadelphia. Willis has samples for suits of every possible grade and price, suitable for young, middle aged and old.

JOHN C. MILLER & Co. of Bellefonte, have the finest assortment of Wall Paper ever brought to Centre County.

—WANTED. Two good stout girls for kitchen work. Permanent situation and good wages. Apply at once at the JOURNAL OFFICE. tf.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—Mr. P. P. Leitzell moved into his new house last Tuesday. Good for Philip. Next comes Mr. Harvey Confer, but who will come next after him?

SPREADING HIMSELF.—Harry Tomlinson has added a Dry Goods department to his store. Keep on Harry and in ocurse of time you will have a regular John Wasamaker establishment.

—Wm. and Frank Weiser had a sort of a "show" on Tuesday evening with a large rattlesnake which they killed and brought from the mountain. Ugh! we saw the critter too and can assure our readers that it wasn't the least bit nice. It was very big and had six or sixteen or twenty-six rattles. Anyhow the last figure was a 6.

—Monday morning Mr. W. H. Miller was overcome by a spell of weakness as he crossed the street from shop to house. When he reached the house he sank into a chair and fainted away. He was speechless for a short time but soon recovered again and seems all right again.

—A toll gate near Greenburg, Ind., is guarded night and day by ten armed men, at an expense of $175 a week, while the receipts are only $10. The residents have repeatedly destroyed it, and the company have resolved to defend it at any cost.

KEEP COOL.—It is very essential to healt and happiness this warm weather to keep cool. Don't get excited. Don't allow anything to ruffle your temper. Drink no stimulents—but above all provide yourself with one of Lewin's splendid and comfortable summer suits. Our word for it if you fol these directions you will be serene and happy.

—Charley Frankenberger offers his home, near town, at private sale. Any person desiring a property of this size would do well to look at this one for there is not a more complete property in this neighborhood.

The buildings are all new and very complete. Good water in abundance all the year round and choice fruit of every kind. tf.

RETURNED FROM INDIA.—We learn from the Lutheran *Observer* that Rev. A. D. Rowe, who for four years incessant labor at Guntoor, India, has safely arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday the 12th inst. Rev. Rowe is a son of Squire Rowe, near Booneville, in Clinton county, and is well and favorably known in this section. For the present Mr. Rowe with his family stays at Doylesytown with relatives.

NOTICE.—A public meeting of the stockholders of the Millheim Cemetery will be held in the Town Hall, Millheim, on Wednesday evening, June 30th, for the purpose of accepting a charter of incorporation. It is hoped that the citizens will manifest some interest in this matter and attend.

HENRY M. SWARTZ,
E. C. CAMPBELL,
A. O. DEININGER, } Trustees.

June 24th, 1880.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The painters have just put the last touches on Pierce Musser's mansion. A splendid new fence has also been built around the house.

J. W. Snook and Jacob Gephart have built good plank walks along their premises on North street. Mr. Gephart also planted a very fine row of shade trees. These add so much to the beauty and comfort of a home or a town that our council should encourage their planting by a premium in the shape of an abatement of tax for every tree planted that grows. What say you, gentlemen, to our suggestion.

—A man who firmly believes that a second flood will come next November to cover the whole face of the earth is building an ark at Helena, Texas. The craft will hold fifty persons, with food for forty days and forty nights, and he will take passengers at $500 each. All other vessels, he explains, will be wrecked.

—Jacob Brownawell, an eccentric character, came near killing himself near Meyerstown the other day. He had stabbed his legs and face with a knife until, when found on the roadside, he was very weak from loss of blood. He explained that a great number of devils had attacked him, and in fighting the devils away he had inflicted the wounds.

COL. CHARLES KLECKNER, the showman that passed through here with a circus, several years ago, but recently a clerk in the Philadelphia post office was lately convicted of abstracting money from letters. He was sentenced the other day by Judge Butler of the U. S. Court, to a fine of $250 and imprisonment for one year.

—The Huntingdon *News* says a small worm is destroying much of the growing wheat in Oneida township, that county. The insect is found in the joint just below the head, and before being discovered kills the grain while it is ripening. A farmer informs us that one out of every eight stalks in his field has been destroyed by the insect. The worm, which bears resemblance to the wire worm, was never known to attack the grain before, and where it comes from is a mystery.

—Last Sunday a terrific storm came up between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which did considerable damage. There was not much rain but the wind was a hurricane. A large number of trees were blown down or limbs broken from them. A large portion of the northeast corner of the roof of the Presbyterian church in this place was blown off and the top part of the church spire was bent. Throughout the northern and northwestern part of our county there was much damage done. We learn also that a number of buildings in process of erection at Milton were blown down and much injury done in other parts of Northumberland county.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

Ye ancient borough of Northumberland promises to be a live town after all, and perhaps at no very distant day, for the ladies are taking a hand at further public enterprises. Four of them have succeeded in raising money enough to buy a hook and ladder apparatus. When this much was done the gentlemen gallantly stepped in and relieved them from further responsibility, and perhaps embarrassment, by organizing a company to run the machine.—*Democrat.*

There now, that's it. Let the ladies of Millheim do likewise. Let them take the projected Hook & Ladder company in hand and something may come out of it. At least we fear that nothing practical will result from the effort here made as long as men have charge of it.

SENSIBLE ORDINANCE.—Recently the town council of Lewisburg passed the following seasonable ordinance. All boroughs should take similar action. No good reason can be assigned why an entire town should be endangered to indulge careless of a few persons:

"On motion, unanimously resolved by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Lewisburg, that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be authorized and empowered to examine all flues and stove pipes in the borough and to compel the correction where in his opinion dangerous; and that he be authorized to order the discontinuance of all open fires that in his estimation are dangerous; and that said Chief Engineer be empowered to have all the landings of said borough opened and cleared of all obstructions and kept in good repair."

Communicated.

THANKS!

It would be an act of injustice on our part if we failed to acknowledge the rare treat of which Aasonsburg was so recently the recipient. Just as the sun was passing from view last Saturday evening the quiet of our burg was pleasantly broken by sounds of sweet music approaching.

We readily distinguished them as coming from the Millheim Cornet Band which in itself sent a thrill through every one and heralded a delightful time. Nature seemed in sympathy with our anxious hearts, and the majestic tread of "Old Sol" towards the western horizon, the moon slowly rounding into sight and the evening song of the birds formed excellent accompaniments to the sweet strains that were wafted to our ears. The visits of this band to our town are so few that we hail each one of them with delight. The band is at present under the efficient leader-ship of Dr. John F. Harter, and the manner in which they rendered their music last Saturday evening is a compliment to him as a leader and a great credit to the band, generally. The band, we are proud to state, is entirely free from debt and they are starting now on a new basis. The object of their late visit was partly, to raise money for purchasing new music, as they intend hereafter to buy printed music. We hope they will be careful in selecting their new music and endeavor to get something of a high order, for they have given ample proof of their competency to render the best music to the full satisfaction of the sincerest lovers and critics of the "Art Divine." We are not prepared to say how they succeeded here financially, but we wish them well in their laudable efforts and shall look forward with pleasure to many more visits from them.

QUIS.

[The people of Aaronsburg received and treated us very kindly and gave us some material assistance as well, for all which they have the sincere thanks of THE BAND.]

Communicated.

QUICK WORK.—David Keller's barn, at Boalsburg, which had been destroyed by fire last winter or spring, is being rebuilt. Mr. H. K. Luse, of Millheim, is the boss carpenter. It is 100 by 50 feet in size, with buggy shed attached and is now ready for the reception of hay and grain and the stabling of horses-all of which was done in 18 days by 6 hands—equivalent to 108 single days. The barn was raised, June 10th in 3½ hours—a shorter time than we ever heard of a barn being raised in. Mr. Irvin Leech was present to help. It is the 98th building he has helped to raise and after he has helped to rsise two more making 100 in all, he expects to quit the business, and well he may. *Brate Bile.*

—Lock Haven has started a new insurance company under the name of the *Central Mutual Aid Association* and has already secured applications for the entire $200.000 required to lift the charter. That looks like business.

Among agents and families, the great demand now is for the new light running Combination Sewing Machine, because it has stood the test, and is better made, with more improvements, will last longer, and is much lower in price, (only $20,) than other machines, and having attained a merited popularity among the people for reliability, it is welcomed wherever it makes its appearance. It is built for strength and constant hard work, has interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel, and will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready to do every description of heavy or fine family work at less cost, more easily, smoothly, and faster, and with less labor or trouble than any other machine *at any price*, ever did, or can do. Tuckers, quilters, rufflers, hemmers, binders, &c., free with each machine. No advance payments. Machines shipped to any R. R. station for examination before payment of bill. Agents make money rapidly, supplying the great demand for this the Cheapest Machine in the world. Territory free. For illustrated catalogue of prices, specimens of stitch, &c., address, office of the Combination Sewing Machine, 737 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

Mrs. Thomas Wolfe and Miss Maggie Walker have returned home after spending a few months in the west visiting friends.

Rev. W. R. Wieand, the pastor elect of the Rebersburg Lutheran charge, preached a series of excellent sermons to his congregations on Sunday.

Rumor has it that we are to have a new doctor again ere long.

Miles township has a population of between 1500 & 1600—about the same it was in 1870. Now who dares to say that us are going *backwards.*

Soon will the voice of the *tur*—oh the reaper, be heard throughout the land. Almost I became poetical—beg pardon, Mr. editor.

Our band is doing exceedingly well under the instructions of Prof. Feehrer. Am inclined to think that we have the best band in the county.

It is estimated that nearly a million and a half feet of lumber have been taken out of our valley within a year.

Mr. Smith and wife, formerly a Miss Bechtol, together with Miss Annie, a sister to Mrs. Smith, have been here a few days ago doing the village. Mr. Smith resides in Harrisburg at present.

QUIS?

REBUILDING MILTON.—A Milton correspondent of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says, "the process of rebuilding will be slow and tedious, on account of so much time being required to remove the debris, restore the foundations and get new material on the ground. Temporary light frame buildings are springing up all around on the ruins for shops and places of business, until better ones can be built. The sound of the saw, the hammer and the trowel are heard on every hand, giving evidence of the pluck and enterprise of the people, and it is predicted that in a few years Milton will be entirely rebuilt and handsomer than before."

The correspondent adds that 640 buildings of all descriptions were destroyed and that a majority of the owners had no insurance. Many people lost all, including clothing, provisions and household goods. Many of the insurance companies are paying up manfully and justly but some are holding back disgracefully. The grim ruins of the churches are still standing untouched. The Methodists hold their meeting in a huge canvass tent. The other congregations have obtained temporary quarters in portions of the town not destroyed. The total amount of voluntary cash contributions it is supposed will reach to $75,000. The amount of contributions in clothing and provisions is not as yet known. The people are represented to be profoundly grateful for the assistance they have received.

THE MILLER MURDERERS, George Smith and Catharine Miller, now in the Williamsport jail, were sentenced to be hung by Judge Cummin on Friday last. Last Week's Sun publishes an interview with Smith and Mrs. Miller on the 4th inst. in which occurs the following: "When asked to tell the truth and the whole truth as to what part the colored man, John Brown, took in the murder of Miller, Smith said that Brown was present and helped to kill and hang Miller. This, he added, 'is God's truth.' And then by the way of explanation he said that he had been told that it would make it all the worse for him and Mrs. Miller by having the negro mixed up in the murder, and that was what induced him to refrain from implicating Brown further than he did. ** Mrs. Miller said she thought Brown was present the night of the murder and helped to kill Miller, although she didn't see him; that she didn't see him for a long time before, but that Brown had often wanted to kill Miller and said that he intended to do so some time."

—The Rebersburg Select School reopens Tuesday, July 20th, next, and continues ten weeks. One of its principal features is to prepare teachers professionally. Tuition from $2.50 to $600. Board at $2.00 to $2.25 per week For further information apply to

C. L. GRAMLEY,
Teacher.

RAISING WHEAT.—A correspondent writes from York, Pa., to the Harrisburg *Patriot* the following interesting account of a successful wheat grower, and how he goes about it:

Near this borough is the farm of Mr. J. M. Heiges, one of the most successful wheat growers on this continent. On one piece of land he has raised wheat seven years in succession, including the present growing crop, which, competent judges say, will yield sixty bushels to the acre. Your correspondent took a look at the wheat Wednesday afternoon and must confess it is the best he has ever seen. Mr. Heiges has several different varieties growing, and all that he would part with was disposed of to United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Le Duc, on the occasion of his visit here this week. The price of wheat in this market this week is about $1.18 per bushel, but Mr. H. averaged more than double that for all he sold. His success in wheat raising is accounted for by the fact that he manures liberally with a compound of potash, plaster and salt (400 pounds to the acre); that he thoroughly pulverizes his soil; puts the seed in the ground about one-half an inch deep, in rows about twelve inches wide, and spaces of ten or eleven inches between for cultivation with horse and cultivator. I counted the product of one grain by this process, and found forty-eight stalks, with a developed head on each stalk, growing from it. The largest crop of wheat Mr. Heiges has ever raised from one acre of ground was something over seventy-one bushels. The two principal varieties he is growing this year are the Mold and the Heiges Prolific. The latter was ripe enough to cut, and one of his neighbors, a Mr. Hoke, had his crop of the same variety already cut and in sheaves. I think any farmer who wants to learn something of great practical value about wheat raising can pick up more on this farm in one day than he could in any other way in a month.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., in Georges valley, Jane Blauser, aged 3 years, 10 months and 11 days.

On the 26th of May, in Sugar valley, Miss Susannah Hahn, aged 79 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.10
Wheat No. 2	1.00
Corn	55
Rye	60
Oats White	33
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	15
Hams	10
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	12
Eggs	12
Potatoes	
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

1880. BEE HIVE! 1880

To my Friends in Penns and Brush Valleys!

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IS THE GREAT

BEE HIVE Store of Lock Haven.

BEE HIVE!

Which is now Opening the Third Stock for the Spring of 1880,

which is simply Immense in all its Departments.

30,000 Yards Bleached and nbleached Muslins,

CALICOS AND SHIRTINGS

A large stock of 10-4, 9-4, 6-4, 5-4 UTICA BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASINGS
3000 Yards Good Calico, Fast Colors. Beautiful Styles, 6 Cents a Yard.
The Largest Stock of TABLE LINENS ever shown in this City at old prices. 500 TOWELS at 25 Cents, worth 40 Cents. 35 dozen 3-4 Bleached all LINEN NAPKINS at $2.65, worth $3.40. 18 inch TWILLED HEAVY TOWELLING, 18

1000 Yards of Summer Pantings,

Bought early in January, since which time they have advanced 20 per cent., but will be sold at old prices of a year ago.

2,000 Yards All-Wool Cassimeres,

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

French Diagonals and Shirtings, 1,000 Yards Black all wool Cashmeres

Cheaper than ever. 2000 yards Beautiful Spring Cashmeres at 15 cents, worth 20. French Momie Cloths, Full Line of French all wool Buntings in Plain and Lace Goods. Silk Grenadines, French Organdie and Linen Lawns, nice patterns.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SILKS,

At 50, 55 and 60 cents a yard. The Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest lot of Plain and Brocade, Black and Colored Silks ever shown. Large lot of Ladies' Coats at Half Price. The handsomest Stock of

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS

In this section of the State. Large lot of Window Shading and Fixtures. 1,500 lbs. Cotton and Wool Carpet Chain.

CITIZENS of Penns and Brush Valleys should avail themselves of the advantages we are now offering, by buying their goods early at the BEE HIVE. Thanking my Patrons for their liberal patronage in 1878, we hope by continuing to keep only first-class goods, with a full assortment of all the Novelties of the Season; by representing goods on MERIT ONLY, and selling at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to *merit even a much larger share of the patronage in* 1880, as we have decided advantages over every competitor on account of the immense quantities we buy. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Large Buyers and trade from a distance. ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

The Great Bee Hive Dry Goods House,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT, Proprietor.

WANTED.—50,000 pounds of Wool in exchange or for cash at the Bee Hive Store.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF SPRING CLOTHING

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

Allegheny Street, Opposite Reynold's Opera House

"Hello, neighbor! Will you be good enough to hold my horse minutes and inform me where that cheap store is the people talk much about?"

"Oh, yes, with pleasure. The Philadelphia Branch, you mean?"

"Yes, that is the name. It sounds down the valleys and up the plains."

"Do you see away down that street yonder, where that great crowd of people is congregated?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is the place. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate their goods; they have them. Only go ahead, you will not be disappointed, either in quality or price. You will find everything you want, in their line, and very accommodating men to wait on you, and show you goods, whether you buy or not. Be particular in going through to make your selections, as you might be detained in getting the second opportunity. They will adhere strictly to their motto: "One Price" and no overcharge to catch the customer, and all goods marked in plain figures. So you can see for yourself. Go ahead, neighbor; you cannot be disappointed in buying clothing there and such other goods as they keep. So good-by neighbor, I must be jogging along."

"Say, hold on! I will not detain you long. As you have been there and priced their goods, be kind enough to tell me their prices?"

"Oh, with pleasure; then you will wonder how they sell so cheap."

! KAMP !

KAMP KAMP KAMP

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies' WALKING SHOES,

just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance, I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent wherefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutters, Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

A FREE 0 of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, on Scrofula, Diseases of the breathing organs; Diseases of men; Diseases of Women; aches and pains; Heart Troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases these diseases are curable. Send a three Cent Stamp. Address, MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 East 28th Street, New York City. 23-3m BOOK.

PENSIONS!

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws, blanks and instructions. Address, W. C. BERINGER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D. C. Oldest Claim Agency in the United States. 12-2m

Edwin J. Deshler. J. Jordan Deshler

DESHLER & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Aaronsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly answered day or night.

JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Hotel,

MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

Omnibus to all trains.

W. R. TELER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURE.

FIELD BEANS.—It is stated that few of the Western States produce a supply of white beans sufficient for home consumption, and the amount eaten is far smaller than it should be. No vegetable food contains a larger amount of nutriment than beans. In the formation of muscles they are nearly equal to any kind of meat. Beans form a staple article of diet in all countries noted for their thrift. The institution of baked beans had had much to do with the prosperity of the New England States. Famine rarely if ever occurs in countries where beans form a leading article of food. Scarcely any crop can be produced from a given amount of land that will supply as many persons with food as a crop of beans. Common field beans are easily and cheaply raised. The seed costs very little, and the labor of cultivation of it is small. A very fair crop of beans may be raised by sowing them broadcast in sod turned over in May. If sown in this manner no cultivation is required. It is usual to plant them in drills on old land and to tend the crop with a hoe and cultivator. The drills may be as near together as will allow the running of a cultivator between them. Little cultivation is required except to keep down the weeds and grass. The plants should never be disturbed while they are wet with dew or rain, as the least touch will cause the leaves to rust. The land on which beans are planted should be of nearly uniform character, so that they might all ripen at about the same time. A very rich soil is not necessary for the production of a good crop of beans. It is necessary, however, that the land be dry. No crop will do as well on sandy hills and knolls as common white beans.

SWEET POTATOES.—The soil for sweet potatoes should be what we call moderately productive. Fresh, grey land is best. It rarely pays to plant out draws very early, but above all, the ground should be freshly plowed before planting. It is a common practice to plant immediately after a rain, but it is much better to wait until the ground will do to plow and make the beds afresh. The cultivation should begin in a few days after planting, or as soon as the plants have become somewhat established, and should be repeated at short intervals. The early workings are much more important than the latter. Of manures, those containing potash are especially adapted to the potatoe—hence ashes are very beneficial. Superphosphate of lime containing also potash, is the best form of commercial fertilizer. The backyard compos , composed of yard sweepings, wood-pile scrapings, soapsuds, and other household and kitchen waste, is well suited for potatoes. The plants are often set too thickly in the rows and the rows are too close. Three and a half to four feet between rows and two feet between plants are about the proper distances, requiring about 2 000 plants to the acre. When planted so close as three feet by one foot, as is often done when the work is entrusted to careless hands, nearly 15,000 plants are required for one acre, and the supply, which usually controls the area planted, is soon exhausted.

HOW IT PAYS TO RAISE CURRANTS.—Let us look for a moment into the details of growing, say half an acre of currants, and note what the result is likely to be. A piece of land fitted to produce a good crop of potatoes is in good condition to set to currants. To set them four by five feet will require about twelve hundred bushes, and they should cost about $5 per hundred, or $60. During the first season potatoes may be planted between the rows and between the bushes, without materially injuring the growth of the bushes or the yield of the potatoes. During the second year beans may be planted between the rows, which, with what fruit is obtained, should pay the original $60. And the third year they should produce one and one-half pounds to the bush, which, at six cents per pound, would amount to $168. After the bush had attained its growth, with good culture, a fair average yield would be about three pounds to the bush, which, at six cents per pound, would amount to $216. The expense for labor and manure anually would not vary materially from that required on half an acre of potatoes after they were planted.

What the Pennsylvania Railroad is Doing in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is indefatigable in its efforts to improve the carrying capacites of its road, and at the same time accommodate the traveling public in the best manner. All along its various lines new and commodious depots have been erected, and at the same time track facilities multiplied to supply business demands. But the work of the greatest magnitude and importance on this line has been undertaken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in building an Elevated Railroad from their present depot in West Philadelphia to Fifteenth and Market streets, Philada., thus bringing their line into the very heart of the city and landing passengers within a few minutes walk of the principal Hotels and business places of the city. This important work which was commenced in November last has been pushed rapidly forward during the Winter and Spring months and is now in such a condition as to warrant the belief that the Line will be completed and in operation by the first of December of this year.

The Elevated road starts from a point near the Western end of the passenger sheds at West Phila. depot and runs on a direct line with Filbert Street to the river, crossing the Schuylkill just north of Market Street on a three span iron bridge, 464 feet in length, which will be built to accommodate two passenger and one freight track. The road is carried over the Gas Works property and at 22d St. leaves Filbert and turns into the property lying between Filbert and Jones Sts., which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company recently purchased for this purpose, thus providing ample room for eight tracks between this point and Fifteenth street.

The road will be constructed in the best possible manner. From the bridge to twenty-second street it will be supported by wrought iron pillars eighteen inches in diameter, placed on stone foundations, from that point to the depot the road bed will consist of a series of brick arches resting on solid stone foundations, there being about twelve of these arches to a square and the railroad being carried over all the intervening street crossings and being so constructed as not to interfere with travel on the streets.

The new depot will be built to face the Public Buildings, and will extend back to Sixteenth street. It will be made to accommodate both the passenger and freight business of the Company, giving largely increased facilities for both.

Over one thousand men are now employed on this improvement, and the force will be still further increased as the work progresses. The cost of building the road and purchasing the property required for the purpo e is estimated at Three Millions of Dollars

DOMESTIC.

HOME-MADE MACRAME LACE PILLOW.—For macrame lace either thread supplied for the purpose may be used; or, as it is rather expensive, fine string, a pale brown color and four pence or six pence per ball may be used, and looks equally well. To make a pillow yourself, get an old wooden box—your grocer would probably give you one—about eighteen inches long, twelve broad and three or four deep. Fill this with bran, and cover it tightly all round the sides with a piece of calico or holland. Make a slit in the top of the cover, and with a spoon fill in as much more bran as you can squeeze in. In this way you get the pillow much firmer. Sew up the slit with a strong thread, and then cover all round with a piece of bed ticking, putting the straight lines the length of the box, as they are a guide in keeping the threads straight. Put an extra piece on at the side, in order to form a little pocket, in which to keep the pins, crochet-hook and knitting-pin required in the work. The two latter are used in the Solomon's knots. The thread is fastened to the pillow by a strong pin, and the more pins used for fastening the knot as you proceed with the pattern, the firmer and more even will the work be.

THE market is flooded with worthless and vile compounds for the rejuvination of the hair, but Carboline, the great petroleum hair renewer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, still takes the front rank as the best preparation ever offered to the public.

A VERY good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggists: In two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of spermaceti and one dram of white war. Then add one ounce of good glycerine, stirring in a little oil of rose. Keep in small jars or small wide-necked bottles. In cold weather keep closely exposed to warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantity may be used. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most injured skin surfaces that are not open soree, for chated places, for moistening corns or calloused feet or toes, and especially for chapped face, lips, or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap, and rub them well with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after "washing-day," This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as hemorrhoids, or piles.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

TURPENTINE FOR SNAKE BITES.—A writer says: "I had stopped for the night at a hotel in southern Missouri, when another traveler hastened in whose dog had been bitten when a mile away and its throat had then swollen in size equal with its head, and the animal was in great agony. Its owner asked for spirits of turpentine, which, being furnished, he applied repeatedly to the bitten part, until the dog became quiet, and by morning it was well. This traveler resides in the Ozark mountain region in Arkansas, where he had, as he said, witnessed many such cures, not of animals only, but also of men, and that he believed it an infallible remedy, if soon applied. It quickly relieves the sting of a bee, and may cure the bite of a cobra if immediately applied outwardly, and a little internally on sugar, as is done by hunters amid the Ozarks, who carry it in their pockets as they traverse that region where snakes abound."

A Cross Baby

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this. —*Traveller*

PREPARING MANURE FOR HOT-BEDS.—Fresh stable manure, in which there is plenty of litter, is most suited for this purpose. There should be at least one-third litter in the heap. If this is not in the mass in sufficient quantity add leaves or tanbark; shake it up and mix it well together, adding water if at all dry and musty, and throw it into a compact heap to ferment. Let it remain a week, and then work it over thoroughly, as before, and add water, if necessary. Where the ground is quite dry a very good method is to dig a space about eighteen inches deep, and put in the manure, tramping it firmly and evenly, and place thereon the frame or sash and put in the rich earth, and in about four days sow the seed, having previously stirred the earth freely to destroy the seeds of weeds therein.

REMOVE ALL cause of irritability and discomfort from the baby, by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the surest, best and hence cheapest remedy in the world for the diseases of babyhood. Price 25 cents.

EFFERTON TAFFY.—This is a favorite English confection. To make it, take three pounds of the best brown sugar and boil with one-and-one-half pints of water, until the candy hardens in cold water. Then add one-half pound of sweet flavored butter, which will soften the candy. Boil a few minutes until it again hardens and pour into trays. Flavor with lemon if desired.

As people learn how true economy it is to use Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) the common, adulterated, dishonest soaps are being driven out of the market. Try it.

TO CURE HAMS.—For every one hundred pounds of ham take seven pounds of salt, three ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of pearl-ash, one quart molasses, five gallons of water. Re-pack the hams at the end of the first week, and put the same pickle on them.

IT requires as much courage to mount the first straw hat of the season as it does to storm a battery or ask a big-whiskered, bald-headed old man for his only daughter.

PATRICK having been told that Dr. Peters had found an asteroid, remarked: "Bedad, he may have his asteroid, but as for meself oi prefer a hoss to rold."

A CONSTANT COUGH, with Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh, all betoken Lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

HUMOROUS.

"MOTHER," said the seven-year-old son of an energetic mother, the other day, as he watched her vigorous manipulation of a kitchen utensil, "you ought not go to heaven." "Why not, my son?" in a surprised manner. "Because you would wear out your harp before eternity was half over," was the quiet reply of the young philosopher.

A WOMAN who had buried four husbands was sadly contemplating their pictures. "Your poor father is in heaven, I hope," she said to her little five-year-old. "Which one, mamma?" inquired the little innocent. "Why, your own, own dear father." "And are the others all burned up?" The mother didn't answer the conundrum.

WE don't know whether it is old or not, but we heard a lady ask a friend, in a street-car, the other day; "Annie, is it proper to say this 'ere, that 'ere?" "Why, Kate, of course not," was the reply. "Well," said Kate, "I don't know whether it is proper or not, but I feel cold in this ear from that air." The conductor fainted.

A LITTLE girl found a shelless egg under the currant bushes in the garden and in a high state of excitement brought it and showed it to her aunt. "See auntie," said she, "what I found under the currant bushes. And I know the old hen that laid it. I'm just going to put it back in the nest and make her finish it!"

"MY son," said a doting father, who was about taking his son into business, "what shall be the style of the new firm?" "Well, governor," said the one-and twenty youth, looking up into the heavens to find an answer. "I don't know—but suppose we have it John H. Samplin & Father." The old gentleman was struck with the originality of the idea, but didn't adopt it.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post*

A NEW YORK stone cutter received the following epitaph from a German, to be cut upon the tombstone of his wife: "Mine vife Susan is dead, if she had life till nex friday she'd been dead shust two veeks. As a tree falls so must it stan."

MALHERBE, having dined with the bishop of Rouen, who was a dull preacher, was asked by him to adjourn from the table to the church, where he was then going to preach. "Pardon me," said Malherbe, but I can sleep very well where I am."

GROWN-UP Sister—"Oh, Charley, if you must go away, can't you introduce me to one of your schoolfellows, to look after me till you come back?" Charley—"Oh, no! It wouldn't do! It would be so rough on a fellow to fag him out like that!"

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to di-appear.

TOM THUMB always ducks his head, the same as a tall person, when he enters an ordinary door with a new high hat on. Come to think about it, though, we never saw a door with a new high hat on.

ARABELLA (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsievly at her skirts)—"Oh, Bridget! A mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget—"Sure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

A SHREWD little fellow lived with an uncle who barely afforded him the necessaries of life. One day the two were out together and saw a very thin greyhound, and the man asked his nephew what made the dog so poor. "I expect he lives with his uncle," said the boy.

"SAVE your hair while you have it," shouts a vigorous hair vigor advertiser. A little reflection will show the importance of the warning. After a husband has been snatched bald-headed he can save nothing.

THE only hope of bald hearts—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. Every objection removed by recent improvement. It is now faultless. The only cure for baldness and the most delicate hair dressing known.

THE Washington hotels receive clergymen at a liberal discount from the regular rates, and it is amazing to see what a number of gentlemen in straight-fronted coats and white chokers are to be seen at Washington hotels.

THE Indianapolis preacher who says that prayer is a humbug used to be a Methodist, has lately been a Unitarian, and now believes in the gospel according to St. Ingersoll. He will stick to and preach the religion of nothingness.

SHAKESPEARE says; "Delays have dangerous ends." The same may be truthfully said of the wasp and the hornet albeit they are not "delays." They don't delay a second.

A German lost his wife, and the next week married again, and his new wife asked him to take her out riding. He replied: "You dink I ride out mid another woman so soon after the death of mine frau?"

SCROFULOUS swellings, carbuncles and boils, blotches, pimples and eruptions, enlarged glands, internal soreness, torpid liver, and general clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to nature's sovereign remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold around the world by druggists and chemists. Foreign trade supplied from London branch. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., R. V. Pierce, M. D., President.

WEST BLUE MOUND, Wis., March 8th, 1879
Dr. R. V. PIERCE:
Dear Sir:—Having suffered many weary months from liver complaint without relief, I was last summer induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets. At the time I was scarcely able to work. Owing to their effect I commenced to improve rapidly and am now as well and strong as ever. I thank you from the depths of my heart for the good they have done me and wish you all success. Yours truly.
MRS. S. STAGNER.

STRANGE that people will suffer so much from feelings, the blues and debilitated body, when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator. It will impart new life and vigor to the whole system by purifying the Stomach and regulating the Liver. Could our readers be brought into contact with the host of respectable witnesses who regard Simmons' Liver Regulator as the safest and best family medicine for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Colic, Sour Stomach and Malarious Fevers, they would no longer wonder at the great fame it has acquired throughout the country.

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipations, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

"W. J. MCELROY, Macon, Ga."

SAVE THE COAL ASHES.—It is not generally appreciated how much heavy soils can be benefited by the use of coal ashes, now generally wasted or applied to the roads. Vick says, in his estimable monthy magazine, that it is quite satisfactorily shown that coal ashes, though not having manurial value sufficient to warrant any expense for carriage or long hauling, may with advantage be spread upon the ground where they are produced. Mixed with heavy soils, their mechanical effect is to lighten it and make it porus and friable. A number of experiments with coal ashes, publicly reported within the last year or two, leave no doubt that they have at least some slight value as manure, and that mixed with heavy land their effect is very beneficial. Upon this subject a practical cultivator, through the columns of a late number of of a British journal, gives the following advice and corroborative testimony: "A third part of ashes to two-thirds of soil will not be too much. You will very likely not have enough to do this at once, therefore use what you have and repeat the dressing again and again till the soil, however wet it may be, parts readily from the tool. It may require three or four years to a complish this if you have only the ashes of an ordinary household at your disposal. But pray remember that once well done it will give you no further trouble; for not only do ashes lighten a heavy soil, but they also render material assistence to its drainage, and it becomes so porus that the passage of rain water is secured; hence it is comparatively dry, and warm, it is open to the action of the air and is therefore sweetened and made more fertile."

KIDNEY-WORT is the great spring medicine. It is a sure cure for biliousness, torpid bowels, or lame back.

A Valuable Gift Free.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

Give it a Trial

and you will be astonished. "Anakesis." Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for the most obstinate cases of piles. It has made the most wonderful cures of this terrible disorder. 20,000 grateful people that have used it can testify to the same. Samples with full directions sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3946, New York. Sold by all first-class druggists.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH J. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Vegetine.

The Best Medicine.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 27, 1878.
H. R. STEVENS, Boston:
Dear Sir—I have been using your valuable medicine, Vegetine, for General Debility, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider it one of the best, if not **the best** medicine in the market for a general invigorator and Blood Purifier. J. H. PORTER.

VEGETINE

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes and General Debility.

Read what Dr. Simmons Says:

VERONA, Miss., June 5, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston:
I have used Vegetine in my family for two years and cordially recommend it as a remedy for Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes and General Debility. I have also recommended it to a great many persons in this section, and I think it has given general satisfaction.
Very respectfully, DR. J. J. SIMMONS.

Your very valuable medicine, Vegetine, restored the sight to my little daughter, saved her from being blind, and I have no doubt saved her life. Very gratefully,
MRS. J. J. SIMMONS.

WITH SUCH BENEFIT.

SHEBOYGAN., WIS., Nov. 15, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston:
Dear Sir.—I can fully testify to the efficiency of your Vegetine as a Great Blood Purifier, having used it during the last seven months with such benefit. Yours truly,
W. O. ST. SURE, Druggist.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A GREAT OFFER New ORGANS, $45.00, upward! PIANOS $150, upward. Warranted 6 years. Second Hand Instruments at Bargains. AGENTS Wanted. Illustrated CATALOGUE Free. HORACE WATERS & CO Broadway New York.

$5 Day to Agents selling for us. **$2 Sample Free** Address AGENCY, 159 Hudson street, New York.

OXYSULPHURETINE—Sure cure for Pimples and Black Heads. Post paid for 25 cts. Medical Relief Co., Box 494, Titusville, Pa.

SPORTSMEN send address to BOSWORTH & CO., Norwich, N. Y., for samples of fishing tackle. You can save money by it.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agts Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

IF YOU WOULD BE PROPERLY suited with spectacles, apply or correspond to DR. N. C. GRAY, Optician, 28 N. TWELFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. **CAUTION** *None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila.* $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Prop'r, S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, The Bowels and The Kidneys

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

Biliousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints and Diseases, Weaknesses and Nervous Disorders.

by causing true action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

The **KIDNEY WORT** *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* **One package will make six qts of Medicine.** *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt. (Will send post paid.)

BUY

THE BLATCHLEY PUMP

for **cisterns** or **wells** of any depth.—*Plain, Iron, Porcelain, or Copper-lined.* Brands, **XC, G, XIX, GG, G No 1, B, BB, B No. 1.** For sale by the Hardware trade, Country Stores, Pump makers, etc. See that the Pump you buy is stenciled

C. G. BLATCHLEY,
Manufacturer,
308 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of th Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

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Unabridged Quarto Dictionary. Profusely illustrated, Library sheep. $10.00.
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ENGINEER and MACHINIST,
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Flax, Hemp, Jute, Rope and Bagging Machinery; Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Hoisting Machinery for miners, &c. Owner and exclusive manufacturer of the new Patent Baxter Portable Engine. These engines are a great improvement over the old style, and are admirably adapted for all kinds of agricultural and mechanical purposes. Send for descriptive circular. Address as above.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell the NEW BOOK,

FARMING FOR PROFIT

TELLS HOW TO
Cultivate all the Farm Crops in the Best Manner; Breed, Feed and Care for Domestic Animals; Manage Farm Business; Make Happy Homes, and How to Make Money on the Farm.
Every Farmer should have a copy. 860 Pages. 140 Illustrations. Send for circulars to
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sturdivant's Great Catarrh Remedy

Is the safest, most agreeable and effectual remedy in the world for the cure of CATARRH. No matter from what cause, or how long standing, by giving

STURDIVANT'S CATARRH REMEDY

a fair and impartial trial, you will be convinced of this fact. This medicine is very pleasant and can be taken by the most delicate stomach. For sale by all Druggists, and by HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making **Hard, Soft** and **Toilet Soap** quickly. It is full weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILAD'A

TO THE CURIOUS. If you wish to see the picture of your future husband or wife, together with name and date of marriage, give your age, color of eyes and hair, and send 25 cents money or 40 cents postage stamps, to W. FOX, Box 270, Fultonville, N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

White Robes! White Robes!

For a long time, no sweeter and better collection of music for Sunday Schools has appeared. If we consider the Hymns, we find the best and most original thoughts expressed in pure poetry, of good lyrical character. Such phrases as "Pitying Savior, look with blessing," "Trust Him Ever," "The better years begin," "Only a little while," "Precious love," "Ere the sun goes down," "The Eden hills," and "A home, weary pilgrim," taken almost at random from its pages, indicate its tenderness and beauty. There are 225 songs; all good ones. White Robes will be mailed to any address for 30 cents (stamps. By A. J. Abbey and M. J. Munger. Price 30 cents, or $3 per dozen.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS!

TEMPERANCE JEWELS. (35 cts. or $3 60 per doz.
TEMPEERANCE LIGHT, (12cts., or $10 per 100.)

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Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures, step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Bicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, &c., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve and throw deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either is better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every dose will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

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CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

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